

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET
FANTASIE OF HENRY DUPRE.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—
JULIUS CÆSAR.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE VETERAN.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—IL TROVATORE.WOOD'S MUSIC, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Perform-
ances after and evening.—LUNA.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-
way.—MARRIAGE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUFFALO BILL.—THE
BLIND MINE.MR. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
MAUD'S PERIL.FARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—
JOAN OF ARC.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCA-
LISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—LION.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—SALUTE.—BULLDOG, HALLER, &c.JACO PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
TWO ENTERTAINERS, BURLINGAME, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th
and 7th.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third Ave-
nue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Minnie at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.PAVILION, No. 68 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY OR-
CHESTRA.ROBINSON'S HALL, 18 East Eleventh street.—FRENCH
COMEDY.—LE MAISON SANS ENFANT, &c.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—THE JUBILEE
SINGERS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—JONES IN
THE KING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 8, 1872.

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MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING.—The arrival
in Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, of the corpse
of a handsome and accomplished heiress of
that city, and the subsequent secret burial
within a few hours of its arrival. This is a
good subject for the Coroner's investigation,
who will, doubtless, find that there is more in
it than at first meets the eye.

THE VIRGINIA FINANCIAL DEADLOCK.
IS BROKEN.—After one of the most desperate
struggles ever recorded in the annals of State
Legislation the Virginia lawmakers have
determined to repeal that section of the Fund-
ing bill which stipulated the receipt of the
bond coupons by collectors in payment of
taxes, and to substitute a law providing for
the payment of four per cent interest on the
funded debt. According to our despatch,
published elsewhere to-day, this result has
arisen from a compromise or compact between
the two houses of the Legislature.

THE LION OF THE TOWN, the latest nine
days' wonder, turned up yesterday in the
Court of General Sessions, in the person of
Andrew J. Garvey. Why did you go away?
Where have you been? When did you re-
turn, and what for? are questions which by
Mr. Garvey remain still to be answered. His
presence in town is glory enough for one day.

JOHN BULL AND THE GENEVA COURT.—
The Alabama claims case for consequential or
inferential damages on the part of the United
States government appears to be very dis-
tasteful to the English people, if we are to
judge of their exact state of feeling by the
expression of the leading London press. It
looks, indeed, as if Mr. John Bull were
anxious to retire from the Geneva Arbitration
Court completely. John is bothered in his
conscience about the whole Alabama matter
from the very beginning, but he remains stiff-
necked in his generation, and does not wish
to come down to the plain Christian duty of
contrition and open confession, so as that he
may be prepared for the reception of our
citizen absolution at Easter Day.

Outlawry in the South—Rob Roy in
North Carolina.

The narrative of brigandage and outlawry
in North Carolina which has already appeared
in the HERALD, and another chapter of which
we print this morning, has attracted universal
attention. We can hardly realize that these
events occur in the United States, in our own
time and in a Commonwealth as old and civilized
as that of North Carolina. The stories of Robin
Hood and Rob Roy belong to a rude civilization;
but the adventures of those merry old
foresters and cattle-thieves are tame and meek
compared with what we know of Henry Berry
Lowery and his band.

The home of these outlaws is in the mysteri-
ous region of the Dismal Swamp. Since the
settlement of the Carolinas and Virginia this
swamp country has been the refuge of the out-
law and the fugitive slave. Nature has made it
almost impassable to the pursuer. The
refugee has endless means of subsistence and
concealment. The natural obstacles will
enable an enterprising outlaw to successfully
hold the region against large forces. It is
practically impossible to execute a warrant
or pursue an offender as it was to serve the
King's process in the Highlands in the seven-
teenth century. In the days of slavery the
fugitive regarded the swamps as his first step
towards freedom, and the poetry of Thomas
Moore as well as the prose of Harriet Beecher
Stowe have told the weird, pitiful legends to
a wondering world. During the war our
poor soldiers, escaping from the rebel prisons,
found safety in the swamp. Our romancers
have preferred to give their heroes a home on
the Plains or in the Mississippi, or to make
them rangers in Texas or pirates on the
Spanish Main. But no romancer has, as yet,
told us a story as interesting as this history
of these merciless bandits, now first printed
in the HERALD.

Henry Berry Lowery is said to be a light mu-
latto, with Indian blood in his veins. By his
white ancestry he is Scotch, as his name would
indicate, and among his companions and
townsmen we find names as suggestive of out-
lawry as those of Macgregor and Campbell.
As a son of the Highlander his roving propen-
sities are natural; as a descendant of the
Indian we can comprehend his cunning and
fortitude as well as his skill as a woodsman.
As a descendant of the negro we can appreciate
the docility and ferocity so strangely
united in his character. His band, as far
as we can comprehend the story, are
men of his race and class, numbering
perhaps, a dozen. Originally civil enough
and peaceable, and earning honest wages
as a carpenter, Henry Berry Lowery first
accepted a life of lawlessness when he
saw his father taken from his home and killed
in cold blood for supposed sympathy with the
North. This event is said to have taken place
nine years ago. Lowery took to the swamps,
and with his band holds a mastery over the
region, robbing whomever he pleases, taking
life when prompted by self-defence or revenge,
or, what he calls his "honor," "protecting" the
railway track, defying the authorities and
holding friendly relations with the poorer
classes, especially the negroes. He knows
the Swamp as well as the eagle knows his
eyrie; and as every cabin is his home and
every poor man his friend, and the law can-
not manum him without his receiving warn-
ing, it will be easily seen how he has been
able for these many years to do his rude will
upon society and hold the law at bay.

The unsettled condition of the South has
given every opportunity to Lowery. And,
indeed, it is as an illustration of the unhappy
condition of the South that we study his
career with so much interest. With the
romance of his story we have no sym-
pathy. There was never a robber who
died at Tyburn tree in whose life there
were not some sympathetic and romantic
features. Jack Sheppard could climb like a cat;
Dick Turpin could ride like an Arabian;
Robin Hood would send a fat buck to a poor
family; Rob Roy never robbed the poor;
Henry Berry Lowery will play the banjo all
night to a circle of chanting and skipping
negroes. But he and his band represent
lawlessness and crime and licentiousness.
The crimes that one man like this may
commit, even with his band, are trifling
compared with the evil example they pro-
duce upon the country. If Lowery can live
nine years an avowed robber and murderer,
warring upon society, his pride gratified by
the consideration and immunity he receives
at the hands of the people of his district; if
he can not only defy law, but transcend it, and
assume the power of life and death over all
who offend him, there is an inducement and
an invitation to a thousand others of as easy
a moral nature to imitate his example and
make robbery an honorable calling. So long
as the law stands powerless, and confessedly
powerless, to hunt down Lowery and
destroy him, any attempt to punish the most
abandoned criminal in a Carolina is simple
cowardice. The very essence of law is secu-
rity, and Lowery's reign makes the security
that we suppose to be guaranteed by law im-
possible.

The sad condition of the Southern States
is painfully seen in the career of Lowery. We
see the widespread misery and unhappiness of
Ireland by the occasional agrarian outrages,
the shooting of a constable or a landlord, and
the appalling fact that the public opinion of
the country sustains the act. The Irish county
of Meath is virtually under the orders of a
Lowery gang. Law is defied, the Queen's
powers are scorned, murderers are acquitted by
sympathizing juries and justice is paralyzed.
English statesmen see in the condition of
Meath an evil deeper than the mere surface
indication. Communities never commit crime.
When crime becomes representative of the suf-
ferings or demands of a class or of a section it
cannot be treated as a crime. The instinct of
every society is for its own protection—for
law, security and peace—and there is some-
thing radically wrong when we find popular
sympathy attracted to men like the Ribbon
leaders of Ireland, the chiefs of Ku Klux clans,
or to bands of outlaws like Lowery. What
legal or legislative remedy would be necessary
to make the existence of bands like this im-
possible in North Carolina our correspondent
does not inform us. Probably the whole busi-
ness is a protest or a reaction against slavery
and the wrongs heaped upon the black man by
the white man for generations. If this is all—
and we see no other moral reason for the
popularity of Lowery among the negroes and

the immunity he enjoys—then it cannot last
very long. America has never taken
very kindly to the spirit of the vendetta;
and the negroes and farmers of North
Carolina will find that nothing does them and
their interests more harm than the tolerance
of Lowery and his retainers.

We prefer, therefore, to look at Lowery and
his bloody exploits as a phenomenon of the
restlessness, a manifestation of that social
irresponsibility necessarily resulting from the
war. He is something between a robber and
a rebel, and as robber or rebel he should be
arrested and put to death. The law belongs
to North Carolina as much as it does to New
York, and the State should capture this man
and his band and exterminate them even if
it required an army of men and the fighting of
a battle. No Commonwealth can violate, or
permit to be violated, any cardinal principle of
civil rights, and there is none more sacred than
the sanctity of person or property. This car-
dinal principle is dead in North Carolina. When
a mob of angry citizens resolved that another
mob of citizens should not parade the streets
of New York with Orange flags and banners, in
memory of King William, the Commonwealth
of New York determined that the parade should
take place, if it were necessary to fight a
pitched battle on Broadway. Whatever we
may have thought of the taste or even the
propriety of Orange demonstrations in a coun-
try of religious toleration, the law was the
law, and there was no alternative. So with
the Ku Klux demonstrations. We have no
doubt that there are many districts of the South
where the crimes of adventurers and carpet-
baggers and vagabonds will, in the eyes
of many, apparently justify the unlawful
deeds of these bodies of men. But this does
not dull the edge of their crime, and the
President cannot too rigorously suppress their
unlawful efforts at vengeance and retaliation.
So with this Lowery clan! We read their
story with intense and wondering interest.
We lament the disorganized condition of
society which generates them. We believe
there is some latent evil or injustice at the
bottom of it all that must be remedied by wise
legislation. But in its present aspect it is an
offense to private morals, a disgrace to public
law, and should be utterly stamped out if it
takes the whole power of the State of North
Carolina or even of the United States.

The Erie Reform Bill in the Senate—A
Better Prospect Ahead.

The Judiciary Committee of the State Senate
yesterday reported favorably Senator O'Brien's
bill to repeal the Classification act and to pro-
vide for an election of directors of the Erie
Railroad on the 2d of July next. The bill is
nearly the same as when introduced, except
that the provision requiring the transfer books
to be deposited with a trust company for a cer-
tain time prior to the election is omitted. The
clauses requiring the present directors to make
transfers, issue certificates of stock and per-
mit free access to the books of the company
appear to be carefully drawn, and the bill
seems to be an honest measure of reform. It
should be passed without any unnecessary
delay and sent down to the Assembly as
early as a day as possible. No trifling
with the bill should be permitted, now that
it is fairly before the Senate. There
seems to be a disposition in the Assembly
on the part of some republicans to adhere to the
fortunes of the Ring, and the lobby will not
cease their efforts to buy a sufficient number
of votes to prevent the passage of the O'Brien
bill or any other measure hostile to the in-
terests of the present directors. But the republi-
can leaders are beginning to recognize the
fact that the corruption of the present Legisla-
ture, with so large a republican majority,
would be fatal to the prospects of the party in
the approaching Presidential election, so far
as the State of New York is concerned, and
hence they will bring all their influence and
authority to bear upon those who evince a
disposition to sell themselves to the Erie
lobby. The prospect now appears to be more
promising for the overthrow of the men who
have so long set law and justice at
defiance, and have brought discredit upon the
nation. There are rumors that the Erie
directors are quarrelling among themselves,
and that the more honest of them are pre-
paring to denounce and repudiate the acts of
Gould, Lane and their immediate creatures.
But there must, nevertheless, be no abatement
of vigilance and perseverance on the part of
the honest reformers in the State Legislature.
Senator O'Brien must see to it that the bill
reported by the committee is pushed steadily
forward to a final vote. We shall then see
whether the reform republicans will learn a
lesson of wisdom and vote unanimously for
the measure, or whether some of them will be
found rash enough to risk political infamy for
the sake of a few thousand dollars of Erie
money.

NOT MUCH LIKE WAR.—General Schenck,
our Minister to England, is on a visit at Edin-
burgh, and gave a public reception yesterday,
which was attended by a large number of the
most prominent officials and residents of the
city. Now, considering that General Schenck
was one of the members of the Joint High
Commission which made the Treaty of Wash-
ington, and that he endorses the American
case, it is apparent that the hue and cry of
the London press against our case has not yet
reached Edinburgh, or that it has spent its
force. Mr. Bull has discovered that "bluffing"
will not do with Brother Jonathan, and that
the American case is something more than a
game of bluff. So, after the storm comes a
calm, and with the calm will come the sober
second thought to Her Majesty's government.
Having submitted our case to the tribunal of
the treaty, the issue, peace or war, remains
with England, and we begin to see that Eng-
land, not less than Scotland, is really in favor
of peace.

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.—The Presi-
dent of the Board of Trade of England an-
nounced to the House of Commons yesterday
that the Queen's government is engaged in
negotiating a Shipping Convention with the
United States. The American Minister in
London, as well as Secretary Fish, must keep
their eyes very wide open during the progress
of the diplomacy. If they do not some of the
Alabama escape principle will be engrafted
into the protocols without their at all perceiv-
ing the intent of the clauses. Our shipping
interest needs a home tonic course of treat-
ment just at present.

The Great March Frost—Its Causes and
Consequences—Early Iceberg Season.

Only a day or two ago the HERALD chroni-
cled the great Southern cyclone and the open-
ing battle of the equinox. We have just had
its severe and stunning counterpart in the
intense frosts and boreal blasts of the cold snap
just beginning to moderate. This tremendous
conflict of atmospheric forces is not mean-
less, and is worthy of attentive notice and
study. There can be no doubt that the northern
and eastern parts of the country have for two
or three days been in a powerful stream of
polar air descending with almost torrential
rush. The Signal Service and other reports
reveal the velocity and intensity of this cur-
rent, which has spread itself out in fan-shape
all the way from Lake Superior to our Atlantic
seaboard, and formed a majestic air-wave
covering the whole country from the lakes to
the Alleghenies and pouring over their sum-
mits.

At this season of the year Northern and
Eastern British America, with its numerous
sheets of water, may be regarded as a vast
ice-clad continent—an immense *mer de glace*—
over whose dry and glassy surface our polar
winds have swept before they reached us.
Hudson Bay, the great Mediterranean of
North America, is also, at this time, doubtless
covered with a solid surface, and would now
present to an explorer the sublime spectacle
of the Baltic Sea in the winter of 1658, when
Charles X. led his whole army across it from
Holstein to Denmark, as over an immovable
bridge of ice. The great polar current which
moves down over Hudson Bay and the eastern
half of British America, in nearly meridional
lines, during the winter, is now pushed
aside and diverted eastward by the vast equa-
torial current that sweeps from the Pacific
and streams through the passes of the Rocky
Mountains in Idaho and Montana; so that in-
stead of descending, as it did in January, into
the Mississippi valley, the boreal current is
projected southward over Canada and the
Northern States. Only a few days ago the
evidence of this was afforded by the startling
intelligence of the breaking up of the ice in
the Upper Missouri at Fort Benton, and as late
as Monday (the 4th inst.), while the mercury
was rapidly falling below zero on the lakes
and over Canada, the Signal Service reports
showed the high temperature of fifty-one de-
grees Fahrenheit at Fort Benton.

Such spells of cold as the present sometimes
mark important periods in history, as well as
in climatology; and it is of the first impor-
tance to all classes of men to understand their
causes and to be forewarned of their conse-
quences. We have already suggested the chief
agent at work in the production of such
weather in the northern part of the United
States and Canada, in the southwesterly winds
from the Pacific. Formerly we have been
taught to suppose that when we had a cold
snap at this season in New York it was due to
a band of wind moving directly over the sum-
mits of the Rocky Mountains, and thus becom-
ing intensely chilled.

The published weather reports from the
region west of Lake Superior, extending to
the Upper Missouri, explode this theory and
fully establish the fact that the zero tem-
perature comes from the far North. The weather
map daily exhibited in this city presents
also the additional and beautiful phenomenon
of an enormous wave of atmosphere heaped
up on the lakes southward, around which,
in accordance with the celebrated law of Buys
Ballot, the winds are powerfully drawing in
the direction of the hands of a watch. It is to
this circumstance that meteorologists show
we are indebted for the violent northwest
winds of the last few days on the coasts of the
Eastern and Middle States. So potent are
these waves of high pressure in causing cold
winds that in the great December frost of 1860,
in Great Britain, the thermometer ranged
near zero for eight days, and in 1867 the same
conditions produced, even in January, a
frightful of frosty weather in the sea-girt
Island.

Interesting as it is to get the few rays of
light science has been able to throw over the
causes of these thermic phenomena, their re-
sults are what more deeply concern us.
These northwesterly winds of March on the American
seaboard, attended by terrific snow storms,
both on and off the coast, have been the terror
of homeward-bound mariners from time im-
memorial. Many ships annually founder in
these gales between the capes of the Delaware
and Chesapeake and Boston, and instances
abound in which vessels making this port
have encountered freezing snow storms,
which have covered their masts and
rigging with dangerous masses of ice,
stiffened and frosted their crews, baffled
all their skill, and driven them back
time and again into the Gulf Stream, and kept
them out forty and fifty days. Our coasting
steamers and revenue cutters should now
maintain a sharp lookout for such craft in dis-
tress and lend them every assistance. The
extreme and concentrated violence of these
spring's northwesterly gales, it is to be feared,
will put our transatlantic steamships also in
early and imminent peril of icebergs on the
Newfoundland Banks and southward. The
Greenland and Labrador currents and the
whole of Davis Strait—the great channel of
polar water in the Atlantic—are now gorged
with floating ice islands, and the immense cur-
rent of polar air which has for several days
been sweeping over us and our Canadian
neighbors has, doubtless, been prematurely
at work hurrying these dreaded monsters
southward into the main highways of naviga-
tion. Only the finest steamship and the most
sleepless vigilance on the part of our steam-
ship commanders can avert such catastrophes
this spring as but yesterday, in all probability,
overwhelmed the City of Boston. It is reason-
able to hope that the month which "comes in
as a lion may go out as a lamb," to the great
advantage of the country in an early and set-
tled spring, so propitious to the agricultural
and fruit-growing interests.

The Weather Bureau at Washington is now
asking the government for means to extend
its observations to the West Indies to enable
it to gain early intelligence of approaching
cyclones, in the premonition of which it has
had such brilliant success. But the anti-
cyclones of which we have spoken are quite as
important phenomena, and come from the
opposite quarter of the Continent. It will be
a grand step in advance if the Chief Signal
Officer could push his observations north of
the American frontier.

Republican Canvass of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire canvass just completed in
New Hampshire gives the State to the republi-
cans by about 1,200 majority; but competent
judges admit that this estimate is too high,
as there has been a slight increase in the tem-
perance vote since the canvass was made,
which vote, it is expected, will be drawn al-
most exclusively from the republicans. There
are four general tickets in the field—the re-
publican, democratic, labor reform and tem-
perance. In 1870 the labor reformers polled
7,369 votes, last year but 780; temperance
votes in 1870, 1,167; last year, 314; republi-
can majority in 1870, 1,353. There was no
choice for Governor by the people last year,
the democratic candidate lacking 329 of the
necessary majority over all out of a poll of
69,729. The Legislature, however, by a
coalition between the democrats and labor
reformers, elected the democratic candidate,
and the State is now in the hands of the demo-
crats.

The recent canvass puts the total vote of
the State this year at 74,000, being an increase
of about four thousand over last year, leaving,
it is calculated, 72,500 to be divided between
the democrats and the republicans. Of this
number the republicans claim 36,600, and
hope to get a little over 37,000. We have not
yet seen any report of a democratic canvass
of the State. Perhaps the party managers
are too lazy to make one. It is said the
democrats are working quietly but very
assiduously, and claim the State by a fair
majority. The fact that the Legislature to be
chosen on Tuesday next is to elect a United
States Senator for six years may be the means
of considerable "truck and dicker" between
all parties, and the grand result prove to be
the election of a democratic Governor and a
republican Legislature. The republicans are
always ready to surrender a Governor to
secure a United States Senator, and they act
wisely, too.

Bismarck's Views on the British-American
Treaty Difficulty.

Any opinion the great German statesman,
Prince Bismarck, may express on international
questions or difficulties must have weight in
the world. There is not, perhaps, among all
the great men of the time one more clear-
headed, far-seeing and comprehensive than he
is. When we are told, therefore, that he
takes a favorable view of the position the
United States government has taken with
regard to the disputed point of submitting the
question of consequential damages to the
Geneva Arbitration Tribunal, and that En-
gland is wrong in her attitude of
hostility to the American case being
submitted to these arbitrators, the jus-
tice of our position is strengthened. The
expression of such views by the famous
German Chancellor will have a good effect,
no doubt, in England. Bismarck, according
to the reported conversation he had with a
member of the German Parliament from Ham-
burg, when he spoke in this manner, said also
that there was no fear of war between En-
gland and the United States; that England was
clearly in the wrong, and that she would ex-
tricate herself from the exceedingly unpleas-
ant predicament. The language of the news-
paper organ of the German Premier seems to
confirm the opinions expressed in this re-
ported conversation. It says:—"Apprehen-
sions have been manifested at some of the
commercial centres of the German empire in
consequence of the complications that have
arisen between England and the United
States owing to the interpretation of the
Treaty of Washington. The German
press has had so much to say about the in-
justice of the English view of the question
that we need not say anything on the subject,
except that we consider that English view un-
tenable; and, because it is unjust and
untenable, we think it is a foregone conclusion
that the English government will not persist
in it." It is evident that the sentiment of the
statesmen and people of neutral nations is
growing more in favor of the United States
and against England on this disputed ques-
tion. The English will not fail to see this,
and will, probably, change their tone. We
have never had any apprehension of serious
difficulty, and believe, with Prince Bismarck,
that England will find a way to extricate her-
self from the unpleasant predicament she has
placed herself in.

Activity of Political Parties in France.

Political parties in France are energetically
at work laboring to hasten or to delay the
crisis which appears almost inevitable. Bona-
partists, Bourbons and republicans are all
playing their little games. M. Rouher, since
his election to the National Assembly and his
return to Paris, has become the central figure
of the imperialists. The ex-Minister of
Napoleon shows, in his recent course, a deter-
mination to become the leader of the free
trade party in the Assembly. Reaching this
position he would secure a strength not to be
undervalued. Then, again, we are led to be-
lieve he intends taking the side, in some shape
or other, of the Pope; and his coquetting with
the generals of the army in and around Paris
is already a matter of considerable gossip. In
all this there is an evident intention of
preparation for the laying down of a pro-
gramme. President Thiers well understands
what these tactics mean, and is somewhat
alarmed at what may probably result
from them. The Bourbons, legitimate
and otherwise, are not less active.
Conventions across the border, dinners,
meetings and proclamations distinguish their
workings. In the South of France monarchi-
cal agents are at work preparing the public
mind for the restoration of Henri V. as King
of France. In republican circles there is
much that is mysterious going on; but the
trouble with the republicans is that they will
not recognize the fact that they have already
a republic which needs only strengthening to
render it stable and lasting. It is really hard
to define a French republican. The uncer-
tainty which prevails in France to-day is well
calculated to shake a much more secure gov-
ernment than that of M. Thiers. Every per-
son is looking for a change, prospects are
discussed and probabilities considered. Par-
ties are preparing for the grand tableau which
cannot be much longer delayed. A week may
change the whole aspect of affairs, and it may
take months, but when the last act is played
we fear the curtain will drop on the fall of a
republic, the place of which will be supplied
by either a kingdom or an empire.

Congress Yesterday—Appropriation Bills—
Government Buildings—Yerba Buena.

Both houses were at work yesterday on the
practical business of legislation. The Senate
passed bills for the erection of government
buildings at Albany, St. Louis, Hartford and
Raleigh, and then took up and spent most of
the day on the General Civil Appropriation
bill. It also adopted a resolution instructing
the Committee on Commerce to make a
thorough inquiry into the subject of immigra-
tion, and of the treatment of immigrants after
their arrival and on railroads, and also into
the subject of quarantine and health regula-
tions at the ports of New York, Philadelphia
and Baltimore. In reference to the proposed
strike on the part of the great railroad cor-
porations, to exact one-half larger compensa-
tion for carrying the mails, a letter
was read from Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Presi-
dent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad
Company, denying that he had authorized the
use of his name to the circular addressed to
railroad men. But his letter does not seem
to have gone to the point of denying that he
had given his assent to the proposition, and
that is the main point in the affair. The
House disposed of all the pending amend-
ments to the Deficiency bill, and then passed
the bill. Mr. Dawes succeeded in getting
into it an item to pay to workmen in the gov-
ernment yards a full day's wages for
eight hours work—a remarkable piece of in-
consistency on the part of the leader
of the House, who has pretensions
to be considered a reformer and econo-
mist. The Senate bill for the redemp-
tion of the thirty million three per cent
loan certificates was reported back to the
House adversely from the Committee on Bank-
ing and Currency, and was, after an irregular
skirmishing fight, defeated by being laid on
the table. A proposition for an investigation
into newspaper charges against the Secretary
of the Navy was objected to, although it was
stated on behalf of the Secretary that he de-
sired an investigation and courted it to its
fullest extent. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, would
not consent, as he said, to have the House
converted into a Star Chamber Court, and
he was supported in his objection by Mr.
Banks, of Massachusetts, on the ground that
there was no allegation specified in the resolu-
tion which would justify the House in origi-
nating such an inquiry. The House spent
several hours over the Yerba Buena bill, but
adjourned without reaching a vote. It will
not come up again before next Tuesday.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH PRONOUNCES AGAINST
GENERAL GRANT.—Governor Warmoth has de-
fined his position in a warlike pronouncement
against General Grant, embracing the declara-
tion that "I intend to support the nominee of
the Cincinnati Convention." Governor Grant
Brown, Senators Trumbull, Schurz and Tipton
are four, and Warmoth makes five. Tally five
for the Cincinnati Convention.

MOVEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant at the Quaker City.—The
Wedding of Miss Drexel—Reception to Ex-
Collector Forney and Dinner by George W.
Childs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1872.

President Grant and General Porter arrived here
this afternoon and will spend several days here.
To-night the President attends the wedding at
Drexel. Miss Drexel marries Mr. Biddle, a son
of one of the leading families of this city and a
partner in Drexel's Banking House.

Mr. John W. Forney will be the recipient of a ban-
quet at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening
from the merchants of Philadelphia. The President
will be present.

Mr. George W. Childs, the proprietor of the *Public
Ledger*, gave a dinner on Saturday next in honor of
the President. The Centennial Commission will also
be present at this reception.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-United States Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, ar-
rived at the Astor House yesterday morning, but
left in the evening.

Collector James F. Casey and United States Mar-
shal James R. Packard, of New Orleans, yesterday
reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington.

Judge Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, is enjoining
at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Edward M. Lee, of Connecticut, is stop-
ping at the Hoffman House.

R. M. Pulsifer, editor of the Boston *Herald*, is at
the St. James Hotel.